



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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11 DECEMBER 1965

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1. Pakistan

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2. Indonesia

Deputy Foreign Minister Suwito assured Ambassador Green during a long conversation yesterday that there is good reason to hope for a definite improvement in US-Indonesian relations. He warned, however, that Indonesia cannot make an abrupt about-face from the hostile attitude it had displayed prior to the 30 September affair.

Shortly after the meeting with the ambassador, the official Indonesian news agency disseminated a bulletin quoting Suwito in what constituted the strongest public official affirmation in years of Indonesia's desire to better relations with the US.

Another official in the Indonesian Foreign Ministry told a US Embassy officer yesterday that pro-Communist Foreign Minister Subandrio would be out of office "within a fortnight." He added that Suwito was a front-runner to replace Subandrio.

All this is encouraging, but it is too soon for great optimism. Sukarno gave another speech today warning that "the ideology of socialism--call it Communism or Marxism" cannot be eliminated from Indonesia.

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3. North Vietnam

Hanoi is already laying the propaganda groundwork to discredit any US move to declare a second pause in the air strikes against North Vietnam. Hanoi radio yesterday cited press reports of Secretary Rusk's recent remark about a second pause as evidence that the US is making another effort to "hoodwink" world opinion.

The broadcast demanded an "indefinite" cessation of bombings, but offered nothing in return. This conforms with the consistently hard line that Hanoi is taking.

4. South Vietnam

The Buddhists seem to be moving closer to forming a political party of their own. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Such a move has long been promoted by Tri Quang, the politically potent Buddhist religious leader from Hué. The aim is to allow laymen to push Buddhist objectives openly, while permitting the monks to appear uninvolved.

5. Cambodia

[REDACTED] the Cambodian Government is negotiating to sell 5,000 tons of rice, plus quantities of salt and dried fish, to the Communists in South Vietnam. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Cambodia wants only hard currency for these foodstuffs, and Communist China may foot the bill in US dollars.

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Cambodia has not previously involved itself officially in such commercial transactions, although "smuggled" supplies have been reaching the Viet Cong from Cambodia right along. The Cambodian Government has openly donated medical supplies to the Communists, and another such donation may be in the offing as well as the food deal.

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6. Congo

Former premier Tshombé plans to leave the Congo shortly, though he says he will return after a relatively brief trip to Europe. President Mobutu has been intensely anti-Tshombé [redacted] and may well have asked the former premier to leave.

[redacted]

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7. Rhodesia

The presidents of Tanzania and Zambia are meeting today. Whatever new moves on the Rhodesian crisis emerge from the meeting, it seems likely that Britain's feet will be held to the fire until the last possible moment before the 15 December deadline.

[redacted]

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8. Uruguay

The strikes continue as the government maintains its firm stand against the challenge of the Communist-controlled labor unions.

There are signs that the public in Montevideo is becoming increasingly annoyed at the continuing agitation. Moreover, the Communists are being more and more unmasked as the principal instigators, despite their effort to stay behind the scenes.

Much depends on what happens during the next few days. The government's emergency security measures are having some positive effect. Nevertheless, the Communists continue trying to promote a snowballing strike effort leading up to a general strike next Tuesday.

There is as yet no confirmation [redacted] that Uruguay has decided to break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Government leaders are known to have been considering such a move, however, and it could be justified by a long history of Soviet activity among Uruguayan Communists and Communists from other Latin American countries.

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9. Brazil

The immediate danger to President Castello Branco's government has continued to recede following last Sunday's peaceful inauguration of the controversial Governor Negrao de Lima in Rio de Janeiro. Yesterday, a special military tribunal rejected the hard-liners' request for Negrao's preventive arrest.

Castello Branco will, however, remain under pressure for stronger measures against the "enemies of the revolution"--subversives and corrupt politicians. [redacted]

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